

A NEW SPECIES OF LYRODA FROM JAPAN
(HYMENOPTERA, LARRIDÆ)¹

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ONE PLATE

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The wasps belonging to the genus *Lyroda* Say (Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. Vol. I, No. 4, p. 372, 1837) have been described from different parts of the world, notwithstanding the number of species is rather limited.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE SPECIES

1. *L. aethiopica* Kohl-Africa- Ann. naturh. Hofmus. Wien. 9, p. 294, 1894.
2. *L. cockerelli* Rohwer- N. America- Entom. News 20, p. 369, 1909.
3. *L. concinna* Smith- S. America- Catal. Hymen. Brit. Mus. 4, p. 294, 1856.
4. *L. fasciata* Smith- S. America- do.
5. *L. formosa* Smith- Celebes- Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. 3, p. 17, 1859.
6. *L. harpactoides* Smith- S. America- Catal. Hymen. Brit. Mus. 4, p. 294, 1856.
7. *L. japonica* n. sp.- Japan.
8. *L. michaelsoni* Schulz- Australia- Fauna Sudwest Australiens 1, p. 479, 1908.
9. *L. queenslandensis* Turner- Australia- Ann. Nat. Hist. 18, p. 285, 1916.
10. *L. subita* Say- N. America- Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. 1, p. 372, 1837.
11. *L. tridens* Taschenberg- N. America- Zeits. f. d. ges. Naturw. 36, p. 8, 1870.
12. *L. triloba* Say- N. America- Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. 1, p. 372, 1836.
13. *L. venusta* Bingham- India- Fauna Brit. India 1, p. 210, 1897.

¹ Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory, Kyoto Imperial University. No. 30.

Lyroda japonica n. sp.

This species is related to *Lyroda venusta* Bingham; but it is distinguished from that species by its larger size, having golden pile on the head and thorax and being devoid of silvery pile on the 4th abdominal segment above. It is also allied to *L. formosa* Smith but differs from that species in having the two basal abdominal segments black instead of red.

Female. Length; body 12 mm. and fore wing 8 mm. Head wider than the thorax; clypeus anteriorly concave and the anterior margin with 2 teeth at the middle and 3 in group on both sides; frons with a mesal longitudinal furrow from the anterior ocellus reaching down to the base of the antennæ; vertex finely punctate and somewhat impressed behind each posterior ocellus; clypeus, frons and vertex with dense golden pile; genæ sparsely punctate and with silvery pile; mandibles incised on their lateral margin; the inner orbits nearly parallel; ocelli complete and round, arranged in a wide triangle. Thorax slightly longer and narrower than the abdomen and strongly depressed between the pro- and mesonota; pronotum posteriorly trilobate and anteriorly with a few transverse wrinkles; scutoprescutum having a longitudinal depression distinctly at the anterior mesal portion and depressed indistinctly on each side of it; pronotum, lateral and caudal portions of the scutoprescutum, a part of tegulæ, sides of the scutellum and metanotum bearing dense golden pile; pro-, meso- and metanota densely with fine punctures, tegulæ punctate proximad and shining impunctate distad. Propodeum distinctly separated into four faces by two lateral and one transverse strong ridges; anterior face having a distinct mesal carina provided with fine transverse and coarse diagonal wrinkles diverging caudad; posterior face anteriorly with a mesal depression and transverse wrinkles; the faces of propodeum except the lateral bearing dense silvery pile especially at the anterior and posterior portions. Wings hyaline, brown and iridescent; the 3rd cubital cell wider on the radius than the 2nd (2:1); anal cell of the hind wings almost without macrotrichiæ. Coxæ, trochanters, femora and the ventral side of the thorax covered with dense silvery pile; tibiæ and tarsi bearing brownish-yellow pubescence. Abdomen subpetiolate and glistening except the last 3 segments; basal segment with silvery pile above, the 2nd and 3rd on the posterior margins above except the middle portions also having silvery pile; the 5th with brownish-yellow pile above and the 4th and 5th densely with punctures; epipygium or pygidial area bearing reddish-brown scale-like pile densely. Generally

black; the proximal portions of mandibles, the distal portions of tegulæ, apical spurs, claws, indistinct side spots on the 2nd abdominal sternum, margin of the epipygium and, somewhat, posterior margins of the abdominal sterna and terga reddish-brown.

Male. Length; body 8 mm. and fore wing 6 mm. Body more slender than in the female. Dense pile on the thorax almost silvery. Anal cell of the hind wings partly with macrotrichiæ.

Holotype:—Female; Ikeda, Settsu, Honshyu, Japan; August 31, 1932; collected by the author.

Allotopotype:—Male; August 5, 1931; collected by Mr. K. Iida.

Paratopotype:—Three females; September 24, 1926 and September 16, 1931; collected by the author. September 3, 1931; collected by Mr. K. Iida,

Holotype and Allotype:—deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, Kyoto Imperial University.

Habitat:—Sandy localities near Ikeda, Settsu. The female burrows in fine sands and preserves a few small pigmy locusts (*Paratettix histicus* Stål and others) in her larval cell. The wasps are rare and it is very difficult to find their nests.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

- A. Female of *Lyroda japonica* n. sp.
- B. Prothorax, lateral aspect. *m*, mesal lobe; *l*, lateral lobe; *sp*. scutoprescutum.
- C. Anterior margin of clypeus.
- D. Labrum, ventral aspect.
- E. Dextral antenna.
- F. Dextral mandible, dorsal aspect.
- G. Labial palpus, dextral.
- H. Maxillary palpus, dextral.

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